Willsborough Ba

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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Deferred Articles.

From the National Intelligencer.

REMAINS OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.

The mortal remains of the late venerated President Harrison were removed from the Government burial ground, in this city, on Saturday last, at the hour and under the ceremonies prescribed by the order of Congress, to be conveyed to their final resting place on the banks of the Ohio, at North Bend. The body was attended by the son of the deceased, John Scott Harrison, esq. and by the committee of gentlemen from Cincinnati to whom was assigned the pious duty of accompanying the remains to North Bend. The President of the United States, with the Heads of Departments, the committees of the two Houses of Congress, and a large number of citizens, attended at the place of departure from the city, to offer the last testimony of respect to the earthly remains of the lamented Chief whose memory will ever be cherished by every true-hearted American.

A detachment of Marines, by order of the President, attended the body as an escort to North Bend. We understand that when the order was addressed to Col. Henderson, (commander of the Marine Corps,) to furnish the detachment, and to designate an officer to command it, he replied that, being himself the senior officer, he conceived it to be most proper and respectful that he should act on the occasion, and accordingly assumed to himself the melancholy duty of heading the escort.

The funeral train arrived at Baltimore at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Baltimore American of this morning says:

"The arrival in Baltimore of the body and those who accompanied it, was without any previous notice, and but comparatively few of our citizens witnessed its passage from the railroad depot to the City Hotel. The spectacle of the mortal remains of the gallant hero and tried patriot, borne along in solemn silence, and followed by the little band of mourning friends, clothed in funeral habiliments, was truly in striking contrast with the crowds, the shouts, and the joyous demonstrations which marked his approach to the self-same spot but a few months before."

The American adds:

[illegible] the arrival of the body [illegible] to the committee the services of a military guard, to be posted with the [illegible] while it remained in the city. The [illegible] Patapsco Blues were immediately detailed for that service, and on Sunday morning were relieved by the Eutaw Infantry.

"The President and Directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company have tendered to the committee a special train to convey the remains to Columbia, to leave at 8 o'clock on Monday morning. The cars have been appropriately decorated with mourning emblems, and the Directors of the road have resolved to accompany the committee to Columbia."

Harrison's Tomb.—A friend of the editors of the Lebanon Star writes them, from North Bend, that he is engaged in preparing the mound or burial place for the reception of the body of President Harrison. He describes it as "a very elevated spot, a short distance west of the dwelling house, and opposite the mouth of the tunnel of the Whitewater canal." This spot is conspicuous from the Ohio river, and is perhaps the best that could have been chosen. A vault is being built upon it, and it is to be enclosed with a plain, though neat and substantial fence —"harmonizing in this particular," the writer appropriately says, "with the life and character of him who is to repose within its pale." Trees enough of the original growth have been left upon the mound, to shade it, and give it at once an appearance of great beauty. Such it should have; for it will be a pilgrim spot to this country, whither thousands will repair yearly, in respect to the memory of the great departed. *Cincinnati Gaz.*

Twelve years.—For twelve years the Democracy have exerted themselves to have the country put in a state of defence. For twelve years they have pressed the subject of forts, arsenals, foundries, munitions of war, ships, steam vessels, navy yards, &c. For twelve years they have presented the national defences as the proper objects for the application of the surplus revenue, and the overplus of the land revenue not needed for current expenses.

Washington Globe

For "twelve years" your party, gentlemen of the Globe, and your friends were in power, and "for twelve years" you did nothing for the defence of the country. You may prate "for twelve years" of your sins of omission and commission, and "for twelve years" the people will hold you responsible for both. Must a powerless minority suffer for all the misconduct of a powerful majority?

New York Express.

The St. Louis Republican states that one mercantile house in that city, in the course of its business, paid last year upwards of $10,000 in exchange! On this the editor well remarks:

"Who pays this in the end? Why, the consumer, the farmer, the mechanic. Merchants who are obliged to pay the enormous exchanges now demanded for Eastern funds, are by no means going to sell goods at the same prices as if exchange be what it was when the United States Bank was in successful operation. But the United States Bank was a "monster," and the Locofocos preferred shinplasters to a sound currency—and the People are now the sufferers. Which is the most monstrous, a United States Bank or general bankruptcy?"

From the Highland Messenger.

The following is a good hit at the too common manner of conducting country schools. We have ourselves gone into these places "where they teach the young idea how to shoot," and found old Mr. Whack em well, seated on an old rickety chair an enormous quid of tobacco in his mouth, a long switch in his hand, surrounded by from thirty to fifty young suckers of both sexes, indiscriminately huddled on narrow benches peeping over the top of their books, to see if "the master" was yet asleep; while each one was straining his voice, in pretending to read or spell, keeping up an incessant yi-yi-yi-yi-yi yi, all through the house. This familiar sound, seemed to have a wonderful quieting influence upon the old gentleman in the chair, and like Paddy's horse, thinking all right while he heard the sound, would occasionally wake up, cross his legs turn quid, and bawl out, MIND YER BOOKS! and calmly sink again into his slumbers.

The Rising Generation.—We once "visited" a country school in Pumpkinville, kept by a Mr. Obadiah Snooks, between a clump of alder bushes and a muddy frog-pond. The object of our visit was, of course, to see what progress the "rising generation" was making in the walk of literature and science; and we can assure the reader that we came away highly gratified and much more amused.

Having seated our dignified self in the master's arm chair, we threw one leg over the other—looked as serious as a psalm book, and waited for the first exhibition.

"Fifth class take their places to read," was the grand signal for an attack on our gravity; at which rumbaud out scampered [illegible] looking lot of urchins, (truly) unwashed, unshod, unshorn and uncombed was the general aspect. After they had writhed, twisted and squirmed through the reading of the monosyllables, came on the spelling! Tim Titmouse, whose low frock and checked apron ornamented the foot of the class, was a "bumser" at spelling. Witness his efforts.

"Timothy, spell hoax."

"H, o, e, ho, a, x, ax—hoe-axe."

"Toe next," &c.

"Toe the mark, Timothy, and spell goat."

"G, o, go, i, it—go-it."

Next came a class in parsing.

[Master reads.] "Boys are less studious than girls; Ichabod parse boys."

"Boys is an indefinite article—imperative mood singular tense, objective case, and agrees with gul-."

"Give your rule."

"Conjunctions always connect sexes and all kinds of genders."

We sat as composedly as a keg of oysters all the while they were committing an assault and battery upon poor Lindley Murray, and never uttered a word in his defence.

"Class in geography," was the next move.

"What are the chief productions of Connecticut?

"Onions, red flannel sassingers and woolen clocks," cried a fuzzy-faced gosling from a back seat.

We then began to think about making tracks, but Mr. Snooks said he should like to have us hear his first class read—and so we had to. A chapter in the New Testament was selected—and all went on smoothly and eloquently till some Johnny Raw came to a certain verse, which he rendered thus: "He saw Abraham afar off, and Leather-ears in Boston!"

We grabbed our hat and shot out of the school-house like a streak; and have ever since kept clear of those places where they teach young ideas how to shoot *so outrageously.*

Marriage.—Look at the great mass of marriages that take place over the whole world; what poor, contemptible affairs they are! A few soft looks, a walk, a dance, a squeeze of the hand, a popping of the question, a purchasing of a certain number of yards of white satin, a ring, a clergyman, a stage or two in a hired carriage, a night in a country inn, and the whole matter is over. For five or six weeks two sheepish looking persons are seen dangling on each other's arms, looking at water falls, or making morning calls, and guzzling wine and cakes; then every thing falls into the most monotonous routine: the wife sits on one side of the hearth, the husband on the other, and little quarrels, little pleasures, little cares, and little children, gradually gather around them. This is what ninety nine out of a hundred find to be the delights of matrimony.

Congressional.

IN SENATE.—Thursday, June 24.

The Senate having under consideration the bill to incorporate the subscribers to a Fiscal Bank of the United States, and Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, having explained at large the object and bearing of the bill—

Mr. Calhoun desired that the further consideration be postponed until to-morrow—making a few observations in relation to the feeling of the South in regard to a National Bank.

Mr. Mangum said: The Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) speaks for the South, North Carolina, of course, inclusive. Mr. M. said his own opinion, derived from observation and information upon which he placed full reliance, was exactly the reverse of that expressed by the Senator, so far as North Carolina was concerned. So far from the Bank party being weaker than the Whig party, as the Senator from South Carolina supposed, he (Mr. M.) entertained the opinion that in North Carolina it was much stronger than the Whig party. Mr. M had been informed last fall, at Raleigh, by members of Assembly, his personal and political friends, whose intelligence and character commanded his entire confidence, that in the western part of the State, where the weight of population lies, the Whig party with great unanimity were favorable to a Bank, and that in important portions of the West, *half* or *very nearly half*, of the late Van Buren party also desired it. That it was true they would not break party connections on account of it, and would even vote against Whigs favoring it, yet that at heart they desired it, and would be gratified to see it established without their co operation. In other portions of the State, so far as his (Mr. M.'s) observation and information extended, there was a near approximation to unanimity in the ranks of the Whig party in favor of a well regulated and well guarded Bank; and with his personal knowledge, that sentiment was more than co-extensive with the Whig party, for he knew prominent men in the Van Buren ranks who desired a Bank, and would be well pleased to see it succeed, if that could be accomplished without their breaking from their party ranks and giving up party connexions. However, as his colleague (Mr. Graham) had better means of forming a just opinion in regard to the public sentiment in North Carolina on this subject, he hoped he would favor the Senate with his impressions on this point.

Mr. Graham said that his own information in relation to the public sentiment in North Carolina on this subject corresponded substantially with the statement made by his colleague.

Mr. Calhoun having reiterated the sentiment for North Carolina on the authority of a gentleman belonging to that State—

Mr. Graham said he knew not from what source the Senator from South Carolina had received his information, but he (Mr. G.) had a somewhat extensive acquaintance in the State, having been a member of her Legislature for several years before he came here, and his own impression was of a very different character. There was great unanimity among his own political friends on the subject, and he had been told by persons, in whose veracity he had the utmost confidence, that the desire for a National Bank was not confined to them, but embraced many of the opposite party.

The subject having been revived by Mr. Calhoun on the following day, (Friday the 25th,)

Mr. Mangum said, although the Senate can feel but little interest in this matter, yet he would correct an erroneous impression of the Senator from South Carolina in supposing that he (Mr. M.) had said that half the Van Buren party in N. Carolina were in favor of a United States Bank. Mr. M. had said no such thing. What he said he would substantially restate. He had said that the Senator from South Carolina was mistaken in supposing that the Whig party in North Carolina was stronger than the Bank party. That the Whig party, with a near approach to unanimity, desired a Bank well regulated and well guarded. That he (Mr. M.) had been told by gentlemen of the highest intelligence and respectability, that in the western part of North Carolina, where the popular strength of the State lies, the Whig party, with great unanimity, desired a United States Bank; and that, in important portions of the West, half, or *nearly half*, of the Van Buren party desired a Bank, if it could be had without their co-operation. That the party drill had been so effectual, they would not break their party connexions, and still continued to vote against whigs. Yet, on the subject of a Bank, they were in conviction and in heart, many of them, decidedly in favor of the establishment of one.

Mr. M mentioned the names of gentlemen from whom he derived his information, alleging that they were of the highest respectability. Mr. M. said that he had conversed with some Whig friends of the House of Representatives, after the consideration of yesterday, and that their opinions fully corroborated the statements made to him last fall by his friends from the West. One of the gentlemen, of the longest experience and the most accurate knowledge, representing the great and powerful Wilkesboro' district, had said that in his district he felt very sure almost the entire Whig party, and at least half of the Van Buren party, desired a United States Bank; that, in truth, the Van Buren party did not show opposition except in the person of a candidate advocating a Bank. Mr. M. said his other information was in corroboration of his statement yesterday, excluding the Charlottee district lately represented by Mr. Connor. Mr. M said his information from other districts in the East and South east was full and satisfactory, that the Bank party was stronger than the Whig party. Within the immediate circle of his personal knowledge it was undoubtedly so. In his own county, until very lately, if not now, some prominent and efficient supporters of Van Buren were likewise advocates of a United States Bank. However all this may be, Mr. M felt very sure the Senator from South Carolina was entirely mistaken in his original proposition that the Whig party in N. Carolina was stronger than the party in favor of a United States Bank. Mr. M restricted his remarks to his own State, and felt very sure, that if a well guarded and well-regulated Bank shall be established at this session, within six months or a year, all agitation on the subject will cease on the part of the People that ambitious and disappointed politicians, stimulated by personal objects, might agitate and agitate, but they would soon find that the sound judgement and sober common sense of the great body of the People could not be lashed into commotion by all their agitations and interested appeals for the gratification of mere personal or party objects of ambition.

Mr. Graham begged leave to say a word on this subject. He was glad the Senator from South Carolina had recurred to it. He professed to know something of the state of opinion in his own State, quite as much as did any one out of it. It is difficult (said Mr. G.) to define the grounds of belief. The wishes of [illegible] fathers to their [illegible]. To enable the Senate to judge of the state of public sentiment in North Carolina on this subject, Mr. G. said he would state one or two facts. In the last Legislature there were one hundred and four Whigs out of one hundred and seventy members; and, in the election of Senators made then, the advocacy of a National Bank was the test question. Within the last sixty days there had been an election, in all the districts of the State, for members of the House of Representatives; and the result had been, that eight members were returned who were avowed advocates of such an institution, and only five against it, while in the last House of Representatives there had been eight *opponents* and *five* advocates of the measure. After the tables had been thus completely turned, Mr. G. said he would submit to the candor of the honorable Senator himself whether he did not, in some degree at least, doubt the correctness of the opinions on which he seemed to be relying. Those who would pay no attention to this, would hardly believe, though one should rise from the dead.—The question, as Mr. G. understood, had been distinctly made, and as distinctly decided. As to the message of Governor Dudley, Mr. G. said he had not a perfect recollection of it, not having recurred to it since a short time after its publication. If, however, that distinguished citizen was to be considered the advocate of the State bank deposite system, familiarly called pet bank system, Mr. M. said he did not then recollect any other citizen of much prominence who coincided in the opinion; that system had never been advocated in that State by any party except the supporters of the late Administration, and by them only so long as it was a party measure.

Mr. Calhoun having stated that the point in issue was not whether the Whig party in North Carolina was in favor of a National Bank, but whether the question was stronger there than that party—

Mr. Graham replied that he had not misapprehended the question at issue.—It was upon the allegation of the honorable Senator from South Carolina in reply to the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr Clay,) that the establishment of a National Bank was losing ground in the South. This assertion his colleague and himself had undertaken to controvert, as far as North Carolina was concerned. True, his colleague had stated—and so he (Mr. G.) believed—that in many parts of the State the Bank question was stronger than the Whig party. And, in confirmation of this, he would remark, that three of his colleagues in the other branch of Congress (whom he had seen, casually, since the discussion yesterday, having no expectation that the matter was to be resumed here again) had stated to him that in their districts it was undoubtedly true that not only Whigs, but many of the Van Buren party, were favorable to the establishment of a National Bank. Conceding, therefore, as he would do, the five of the districts were of a contrary opinion, he reaffirmed that all indications of public sentiment justified his declaration that the Bank question was not losing ground in his State, but that a decided majority were in favor of its establishment.

Debate in the Senate.

THE CASE OF M'CLEOD.

Friday, June 11, 1841.

The business before the Senate being the motion of Mr. Rives to refer so much of the President's Message as relates to our foreign affairs to the Committee on Foreign Affairs—

Mr. CALHOUN said: I rise with the intention of stating very briefly the conclusion to which my reflections have brought me on the question before us.

Permit me, at the outset, to premise that I heartily approve of the principles so often repeated in this discussion, that our true policy, in connexion with our foreign relations, is neither to do nor to suffer wrong, not only because the principle is right of itself, but because it is, in its application to us, wise and politic, as well as right. Peace is pre-eminently our policy. Our road to greatness lies not over the ruins of others, but in the quiet and peaceful developement of our immeasurably great internal resources—in subduing our vast forests, perfecting the means of internal intercourse throughout our widely extended country, and in drawing forth its unbounded agricultural, manufacturing, mineral, and commercial resources. In this ample field, all the industry, ingenuity, enterprise, and energy of our people may find full employment for centuries to come; and, through its successful cultivation, we may hope to rise, not only to a state of prosperity, but to that of greatness and influence over the destiny of the human race, higher than has ever been attained by arms by the most renowned nations of ancient or modern times. War, so far from accelerating, can but retard our march to greatness. It is, then, not only our duty, but our policy, to avoid it, as long as it can be, with honor and a just regard to our rights; and, as one of the most certain means of avoiding war, we ought to observe strict justice in our intercourse with others. But that is not of itself sufficient. We must exact justice as well as render justice, and be prepared to do so; for where is there an example to be found of either individual or nation, that has preserved peace by yielding to unjust demands?

It is in the spirit of these remarks that I have investigated the subject before us, without the slightest party feelings, but with an anxious desire not to embarrass existing negotiations between the two governments, or influence in any degree pending judicial proceedings. My sole object is to ascertain whether the principle already stated, and which all acknowledge to be fundamental in our foreign policy, has in fact been respected in the present case. I regret to state that the result of my investigation is a conviction that it has not. I have been forced to the conclusion that the Secretary of State has not met the peremptory demand of the British Government for the immediate release of McLeod as he ought; the reasons for which, without further remark, I will now proceed to state.

That demand, as stated in the letter, rests on the alleged facts, that the transaction for which McLeod was arrested, is a public one; that it was undertaken by the order of the colonial authorities, who were invested with unlimited power to defend the colony, and that the government at home has sanctioned both the order and its execution. On this allegation, the British Minister, acting directly under the orders of his government, demanded his immediate release, on the broad ground that he, as well as others engaged with him, was "performing an act of public duty, for which he cannot be made personally and individually responsible to the laws and tribunals of any foreign country;" thus assuming as a universal principal of international law, that where a Government authorizes or approves of an act of an individual, it makes it the act of the Government, and thereby exempts the individual from all responsibility to the injured country. To this demand, resting on this broad and universal principle, our Secretary of State assented; and, in conformity, gave the instruction to the Attorney General, which is attached to the correspondence, and we have thus presented for our consideration the grave question, do the laws of nations recognise any such principle?

I feel that I hazard nothing in saying they do not. No authority has been cited to sanction it, nor do I believe that any can be. It would be no less vain to look to reason than to authority for a sanction. The laws of nations are but the laws and morals, as applicable to individuals, so far modified, and no further, as reason may make necessary in their application to nations. Now, there can [illegible] that the analogous rule, when applied to individuals, is, that both principal and agents, or, if you will, instruments, are responsible in criminal cases; directly the reverse of the rule on which the demand for the release of McLeod is made. Why, I ask, should the rule in this case be reversed, when applied to nations, which is universally admitted to be true in the case of individuals? Can any good reason be assigned? To reverse it when applied to individuals, all must see, would lead to the worst of consequences, and, if I do not greatly mistake, must in like manner, if reversed, when applied to nations. Let us see how it would act when brought to the test of particular cases.

Suppose, then, that the British, or any other Government, in contemplation of war, should send out emissaries to blow up the fortifications erected at such vast expense, for the defence of our great commercial marts—New York and others—and that the band employed to blow up Fort Hamilton, or any other of the fortresses for the defence of New York, should be detected in the very act of firing the train: would the production of the most authentic papers, signed by all the authorities of the British Government, make it a public transaction, and exempt the villains from all responsibility to our laws and tribunals? Or would that Government dare make a demand for their immediate release? Or, if made, would ours dare yield to it, and release them? The supposition, I know, is altogether improbable; but it is not the less, on that account, calculated to test the principle.

But I shall next select one that may possibly occur. Suppose, then, in contemplation of the same event, black emissaries should be sent from Jamaica, to tamper with our slaves in the South, and that they should be detected at midnight, in an assembly of slaves, where they were urging them to rise in [illegible] against their masters; and that they should produce the authority of the home Government, in the most solemn form, authorizing them in what they did: ought that to exempt the cut-throats from all responsibility to our laws and tribunals? Or, if arrested, ought our Government to release them on a peremptory demand to do so? And if that could not be done forthwith, from the embarrassment of State laws and State authorities, ought this Government to employ counsel and to use its authority and influence to effect it? And, if that could not accomplish its object, would it be justified in taking the case into their own tribunals, with the view of entering a nolle prosequi?

But, setting aside all supposable cases, I shall take one that actually occurred—that of the notorious Henry, employed by the Colonial authority of Canada to scuttle the steamboat Caroline, in the service of the Colonial authority of Canada to scuttle per with a portion of our people, prior to the late war, with the intention of alienating them from their Government, and effecting a disunion in the event of hostilities. Suppose he had been detected and arrested for his treasonable conduct, and that the British Government had made the like demand for his release, on the ground that he was executing the orders of his Government, and was not, therefore, liable, personally or individually, to our laws and tribunals: I ask, would our Government be bound to comply with the demand?

To all these questions, and thousands of others that might be asked, no right minded man can hesitate for a moment to answer in the negative. The rule, then, if it does exist, must be far from universal. But does it exist at all? Does it even in a state of war, when, if ever, if we may judge from the remarks of gentlemen on the opposite side, it must? They seemed to consider nothing more was necessary to establish the principle for which they contend but to show that this and all other cases of armed violence on the part of one nation or its citizens against another, is in fact war; informal war, as they call it, in contradistinction from one preceded by a declaration in due form.

Well, then, let us inquire if the principle for which they contend, that the authority, or the sanction of his Government, exempts an individual from all responsibility to the injured Government, exists even in case of war.

Turning, then, from a state of peace to that of war, we find at the very threshold, a very important exception to the rule, if it exists at all, in the case of spies. None can doubt that, if a spy is detected and arrested, he is individually and personally responsible, though his pockets should be filled with all the authority the country which employed him could give.

But is the case of spies the only exception? Are they alone personally and individually responsible? Far otherwise. The war may be declared in the most solemn manner; the invaders may carry with them the highest authority of their Government, and yet, so far from exempting them individually, officers, men, and all, may be slaughtered and destroyed in almost every possible manner, not only without the violation of international laws, but with rich honor and glory to their destroyers. Talk of the responsibility of the Government exempting their instruments from responsibility? How, let me ask, can the Government be made respon-

sible, but through its agents or instruments? Separate the Government from them, and what is it but an ideal, intangible thing? True it is, when an invading enemy is captured or surrenders, his life is protected by the laws of nations, as they now stand; but not because the authority of his Government protects it, or that he is not responsible to the invaded country. It is to be traced to a different and higher source—the progress of civilization, which has mitigated the laws of war. Originally it was different. The life of an invader might be taken, whether armed or disarmed. He who captured an enemy had a right to take his life. The older writers on the laws of nations traced the lawfulness of making a slave of a prisoner to the fact that he who captured him had a right to take his life; and, if he spared it, a right to his service. To commute death unto servitude was the first step in mitigating the horrors of war. That has been followed by a further mitigation, which spares the life of a prisoner, excepting the case of spies, to whom the laws of war, as they stood originally, are still in force. But, because their lives are spared, prisoners do not cease to be individually responsible to the invaded country. Their liberty for the time is forfeited to it. Should they attempt to escape, or if there be danger of their being released by superior force, their lives may be still taken, without regard to the fact that they acted under the authority of their country. A demand on the part of their Government for an immediate release, on the ground assumed in this case, would be regarded as an act of insanity.

Now, sir, if the Senators from Virginia and Massachusetts [Mr. Rives and Mr. Choate] could succeed in making the case of the attack on the Caroline to be an act of war, it would avail them nothing in their attempt to defend the demand of Mr. Fox or the concession of Mr. Webster. McLeod, if it be war, would be a prisoner of war, which, if it protected his life, forfeited his liberty. In that character, so far from his Government having a right to demand his immediate release, under a threat of war, our Government would have the unquestionable right to detain him till there was a satisfactory termination of the war by the adjustment of the question.

To place this result in a stronger view, suppose after the destruction of the Caroline, the armed band which perpetrated the act had been captured on their retreat by an armed force of our citizens; would they not, if the transaction is to be regarded as war, justly have been considered as prisoners of war, to be held as such, in actual confinement, if our Government thought proper, till the question was amicably settled? And would not the demand for their immediate release in such a case be regarded as one of the most insolent ever made by one independent country on another? And can the fact that one of the band has come into our possession as McLeod has, if it is to be considered as war, vary the case in the least? Viewed in this light, the authority or sanction of the British Government would be a good defence against the charge of murder or arson, but it would be no less so against his release.

But, this is not a case of war, formal or informal, taking the latter in the broadest sense. It has not been thought so nor so treated by either Government, and Mr. Webster himself, in his reply to Mr. Fox, which has been so lauded by the two Senators, speaks of it as "a hostile intrusion into the territory of a power *at peace*." The transaction comes under a class of cases fully recognised by writers on international law as distinct from war—that of belligerants entering with force the territories of neutrals; and it only remains to determine whether, when viewed in this, its true light, our Secretary has taken the grounds which our rights and honor required, against the demand of the British Minister.

Thus regarded, the first point presented for consideration is, whether Great Britain, as a belligerant, was justified in entering our territory under the circumstances she did. And here let me remark, that it is a fundamental principle in the laws of nations, that every State or nation has full and complete jurisdiction over its own territory to the exclusion of all others—a principle essential to independence, and therefore held most sacred. It is accordingly laid down by all writers on those laws who treat of the subject, that nothing short of *extreme necessity* can justify a belligerant in entering, with an armed force, on the territory of a neutral power, and, when entered, in doing any act which is not forced on them by the like necessity which justified the entering. In both of the positions I am held out by the Secretary himself. The next point to be considered is, did Great Britain enter our territory in this case under any such necessity, and, if she did, were her acts limited by such necessity? Here again I may rely on the authority of the Secretary, and, if it had not already been quoted by both of the Senators on the other side who preceded me, I would read the eloquent passage towards the close of his letter to Mr. Fox, which they did with so much applause. With this high authority, I may then assume that the Government of Great Britain, in this case, had no authority under the laws of nations either to enter our territory or to do what was done in the destruction of the Caroline after it was entered.

Now, sir, I ask, under this statement of the case, what ought to have been our reply, when the peremptory demand was made for the immediate release of McLeod? Ought not our Secretary of State to have told Mr. Fox that we regarded the hostile entry into our territory, and what was perpetrated after the entry, as without warrant under the laws of nations? That the fact had been made known to his Government long since, immediately after the transaction? That we had received no explanation or answer? That we had no reason for believing that his Government had sanctioned the act? That McLeod had been arrested and indicted under the local authority of New York, without possibility of knowing that the transaction had been sanctioned by it? That we still regarded the transaction in the light we originally did, and could not even consider the demand till the conduct of which we had complained was explained? But, in the mean time, that McLeod might have the benefit of the fact on his trial that the transaction was sanctioned by his Government, it would be transmitted in due form to those who had charge of his defence?

Here let me say that I entirely concur with Mr. Forsyth, that the approval of the British Government of the transaction in question was an important fact in the trial of McLeod, without, however, pretending to offer an opinion whether it would be a valid reason against a charge of murder, of which the essence is killing with malice prepense. It is a point for the court and jury, and not for us to decide. Nor do I intend to venture an opinion whether, if found guilty, with the knowledge of the fact that his Government approved of his conduct, it ought not to be good cause for his pardon, on high considerations of humanity and policy. I leave both questions, without remark, to those to whom the decision properly belongs, except to express my conviction that there is not and has not been the least danger that any step would be taken towards him not fully sustained by justice, humanity, and sound policy. Any step which did not strictly comport with these would shock the whole community.

Having taken the ground, I have indicated that we ought to have received explanation before we responded to a peremptory demand; there we ought to have rested till we had first received explanation. It is a maxim, that he who seeks equity must do equity; and, on the same principle, a Government that seeks to enforce the laws of nations in a particular case against another, ought to show that it has first observed them on its own part in the same transaction; or at least show plausible reasons for thinking that it had. None, but a proud and haughty nation like England, would think of making the demand, she has without even deigning to notice our complaints against her conduct in connection with the same transaction; and I cannot but think that, in yielding to her demand, under such circumstances, the Secretary has not only failed to exact what is due to our rights and honor, as an independent people, but has, as far as the influence of the example may effect it, made a dangerous innovation on the code of international laws. I cannot but think the principle on which the demand to which he yielded was made, is highly adverse to the weaker power, which we must admit ourselves yet to be, when compared to Great Britain. Aggressions are rarely by the weak against the stronger power, but the reverse; and the practical effect of the principle, if admitted, would be to change the responsibility of declaring war from the aggressor—the stronger power—to the aggrieved, the weaker; a disadvantage so great, that the alternative of abandoning the demand of redress for the aggression would almost invariably be forced on the weaker, rather than to appeal to arms. This case itself will furnish an illustration. We have been told again and again, in this discussion, that in yielding to the demand to release McLeod we do not surrender our right to hold Great Britain responsible; that we have the power and will to exact justice by arms. This may be so; but is it not felt on all sides that this is, I will not say empty boasting, but that it is all talk? After yielding to the peremptory demand for his immediate release; after sending the Attorney-General to look after his safety, and employing able counsel to defend him against the laws of the State, the public feeling must be too much let down to think of taking so bold and responsible a measure as that of declaring war. The only hope we could ever have had for a redress for the aggression would have been to demand justice of the British Government before we answered her demand on us; and I accordingly regard the acquiescence in the demand for release, without making a demand of redress on our part, as settling all questions connected with the transaction. Thus regarding it, I must say that, though I am ready to concede to Mr. Webster's letter in reply to Mr. Fox all the excellencies which his friends claim for it, the feeling that it was out of place destroyed all its beauties in my eyes. Its lofty sentiments and strong condemnation of the act would have shown to advantage in a letter claiming redress on our part, before yielding to a peremptory demand; but, afterwards, it looked too much like putting on airs when it was too late, after having made an apology, and virtually conceded the point at issue. In truth, the letter indicates that Mr. Webster was not entirely satisfied with his ready compliance with Mr. Fox's demand, of which the part where he says he is not certain that he correctly understood him in demanding an *immediate* release furnishes a striking instance.

There could be but little doubt as to what was meant; but the assumption of one afforded a convenient opportunity of modifying the ground he first took.

James Bell, Esq., brother of the Secretary of War, on the 13th instant, while on his passage from New Orleans to Louisville, in a fit of mental derangement, jumped overboard from the steam boat and was drowned. His body was recovered in a few minutes, but the vital spark had fled.

Twenty-seventh Congress.

EXTRA SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, July 1.

The Senate then proceeded to the discussion of the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States.

Mr. Rives moved to strike out the 16th fundamental rule of the bill, and insert a new one providing that offices of discount and deposite may be established in the several states, with the assent of the Legislatures, or, in default of such assent, that the Bank may employ such agent or Bank as may be sanctioned by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Rives addressed the Senate at great length in support of his amendment.

Mr. Clay also replied in full to the arguments of Mr. Rives.

Mr. Preston supported the amendment.

Mr. Merrick then obtained the floor, and on his motion the Senate adjourned.

Friday, July 2.

The Senate took up the resolution calling for the names of persons removed since the 4th March last; when

Mr. Pierce rose and occupied the morning hour, in support of the resolution.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States—the question being on the amendment of Mr. Rives.

Mr. Choate referred to the changes of opinion that had taken place, in the Senate, during the discussion of this bill, and he acknowledged that such a change had taken place in his mind. He should vote for the amendment of the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Rives.) He would occupy but a few minutes in giving his reasons for this. Having been one of the committee by which this bill was reported, he felt a natural anxiety to explain to all, to that respected committee, and chiefly to the honorable and patriotic Chairman, why it was that he felt it his duty to vote now inconsistently with the act in which he had concurred, in reporting the bill.

He should vote for this amendment, first, not because he entertained a shadow of a shade of constitutional doubts about the power of Congress to set up branches any where. He had no more doubt of this power, than to make a post-office, or establish a custom-house on the wharves of Boston. He had the honor, in this opinion, to concur with the distinguished names of Washington, Madison, Gallatin, Crawford, and the whole republican organization of former days. But the difficulty was this: it might be that he was so circumstanced that he could not do this, if he would, from the want of the concurrence of others, whose aid was indispensable.

He should vote for the amendment, then, and earnestly entreat the attention of his respected friends to his reasons for so doing. And first, he should vote for it, because he thought he was sent here to give the people of this country a Bank of the United States, as soon as he could do it, and because he believed by adopting this amendment, they would send this bill out of Congress soon.

Mr. Merrick took the floor, and the Senate adjourned at 3 o'clock.

Saturday, July 3.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States. The question being on the amendment of Mr. Rives,

Mr. Bayard went into an argument to show that the only real difference between the bill before the Senate and the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury was as to whether the branches should have the power to discount promissory notes. He moved to amend the amendment by changing the proposition. so as to empower the Bank to establish Agencies in the states, to consist of three or four persons, which may be converted into offices of discount and deposite, unless the Legislature of any state shall at its next session express its dissent.

Mr. Phelps rose and explained the course which he felt himself called on to pursue. He had no doubt of the power of Congress to establish branches in the states without the assent of the states.

The question was between a sub-Treasury and a Bank of the United States, and there was no middle course. The amendment of the gentleman from Virginia admitted the constitutional power as fully as he (Mr. P.) claimed it. He had no constitutional difficulties, and he was not willing to load the measure with any, but was desirous to unite all the friends of the administration.

Mr. Huntington then rose and designated the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia as one exciting great interest, and as laying the axe to the root of one of the main features of the bill. The argument had assumed the old fashioned form and character. The design of the clause in the original charter was to give the Bank powers co-extensive with the duties required of it. The amendment of the Senator lays the powers of the general government at the feet of the states. He would vote against the amendment.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Indiana, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and then adjourned to Tuesday.

Monday, July 5.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

Tuesday, July 6.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States; the amendment of Mr. Bayard to the amendment of Mr. Rives pending.

Mr. Berrien rose and addressed the Senate at very considerable length in favor of the bill as originally reported from the committee, and against the amendment of Mr. Rives.

Mr. Merrick followed, speaking for upwards of an hour in favor of the amendment, on the ground of expediency, but maintaining the constitutional power of Congress.

Mr. Bates also went at large into the merits of the subject, maintaining the power of Congress to be as fully established as that of creating light-houses for the preservation of property, but thought on the whole, as a matter of expediency, it was better to sustain the amendment of the Senator from Virginia.

When Mr. Bates closed his remarks, the question was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Bayard, and decided in the negative as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Archer, Bayard, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Morehead, Prentiss, Southard, White—9.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Barrow, Benton, Bates, Berrien, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Fulton, Huntington, Kerr, King, Linn, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Mouton, Nicholson, Phelps, Porter, Preston, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Smith, of Indiana, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Walker, Williams, Woodbridge, Woodbury, Wright, Young—36.

After some further debate the question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Rives, and decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Merrick, Choate, Phelps Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Walker, Williams—10

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Berrien, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Cuthbert, Dixon, Evans, Fulton, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Mouton, Nicholson, Porter, Sevier, Simmons, Smith, of Connecticut, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge, Woodbury, Wright, Young—38.

Mr. Huntington then said there was a trivial amendment which he would like to offer to the 9th section, viz. to strike out the words "seven millions," and insert "six million five hundred thousand dollars." Hr. H. explained the object.

Mr. Clay said the amendment was perfectly proper, and he hoped would prevail.

The amendment was adopted: and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, July 1.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the bill to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights.

The debate was resumed, and continued until 3 o'clock, when the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Friday, July 2.

On motion of Mr. Briggs, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Lawrence of Pennsylvania, in the chair,) on the bill to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights.

Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the committee for upwards of an hour and a half against the bill.

Mr. Randolph said, that although he had a greater desire to act on this bill than to speak on it, yet he could not forego the duty he felt incumbent upon him to show that his state had decided in favor of this measure. It was true that other and important measures had been brought before the people of New Jersey at the late election—this, as well as the violation of her "broad seal." A general bill of indictment had been found against the last administration, and the people had brought in a verdict of guilty on all the counts, and had rendered it without any recommendation of mercy.

The debate was further continued by Mr. Dean and Mr. Habersham; before concluding, Mr. H. gave way to a motion that the committee rise, which was carried.

The House then adjourned.

Saturday, July 3

After the Journal was read, on motion of Mr. W. C. Johnson, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Lawrence in the Chair, on the Distribution Bill, &c.

Mr. Habersham resumed his remarks against the bill. He alluded to the assertion of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Johnson) that the public lands had never been considered a source of public revenue, and quoted from a report of a distinguished gentleman from Kentucky, now in the Senate (Mr. Morehead) made in 1832, which distinctly maintained a contrary doctrine. The provision of the bill, at the utmost, would not give more than twenty cents per man, and he could not consent to fix upon the great landed interests of the North and South, an onerous and oppressive Tariff, which would benefit but a few manufactures, for so paltry a consideration.

Mr. J. P. Kennedy said if he thought this bill would lead to the assumption of State debts, as was thought by the opposition, he should vote against it, because he thought such a measure unwise—he would not say unconstitutional. If he believed it would injure the interests of the great West, or deprive the Government of the revenue proceeding from the sales of the Public Lands in time of war, he should vote against it. If he thought it was only to benefit stock gamblers and brokers, he should vote against it—but he believed none of these things, and he should vote for it. He did not think it had any thing to do with the organic form of the government; it was only a simple question and the professions of gentlemen that they thought they could see an object in this bill which did not meet the eye, was a phantom of their own and started for political effect.

Mr. Underwood thought the passage of this bill would tend to induce an economical expenditure in the General Government. He showed why the sum of ten per cent. was given to the new States—it was because it had been calculated that their population would increase in about that ratio over the old States. He was in favor of the bill, because he had always wished to take the public lands out of the power of the General Government, to prevent them from being made electioneering capital out of by ambitious men, who might be seeking for the Presidency, as had been heretofore done on this floor, and elsewhere. He would pass by all the ad captandum arguments about the rich and the poor, which were only delivered on this floor for political effect at home. He liked the poor as well as as any man—he had sprung from them—they were his brothers—he had himself been a charity scholar. Internal Improvements were of as much benefit to his State, as to any one else, as it enabled them to exchange their products for the red shirts and comfortable clothing wich the gentlemen from New York had spoken so eloquently about.

Mr. Wise then moved that the Committee rise, which was agreed to.

Monday, July 5.

In the House of Representatives, but little was done, being the day fixed for celebrating our National Anniversary.

Tuesday, July 6

The House, again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, in the chair,) on the bill to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights.

The pending question being on the motion of Mr. Clifford to strike out the enacting clause—

Mr. Rayner then took the floor and addressed the committee till past six o'clock.

After some conversation, some of it of rather an excited character, the Committee proceeded to vote, the question being on the motion of Mr. Clifford to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

Mr. Pickens called for tellers, and Messrs. Rencher and Hopkins were appointed by the Chair.

And the vote being taken, it stood Ayes 104, Noes 121.

So the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill was lost.

And the Chairman having declared the bill to be now open for amendment under the resolution adopted, (but not for debate,) a number of amendments were offered, after which the committee rose, and reported the bill to the House, and the amendments were concurred in.

A motion by Mr. Weller, to lay the bill on the table, by yeas 108, nays 119, was rejected.

And at 11 o'clock, (under the operation of the previous question,) the bill was passed, by yeas 116, nays 108.

A motion to reconsider the vote was made and rejected.

And at 20 minutes past 11 o'clock, the House adjourned.

From the National Intelligencer.

Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison's signature of the Bank Bill.

The opinion expressed by Mr. Jefferson, in vindicating Mr. Madison from censure on account of his signature to the Bank bill in 1816, to which we had occasion to refer a few days ago, is likely to have so much influence with those sturdy politicians who repose implicit confidence in his opinions, that the fact of his having uttered an opinion favorable to the course of Mr. Madison is questioned, by those who have nothing but their own incredulity to oppose to it, as well as by those who doubt it because of its supposed inconsistency with opinions expressed by Mr. Jefferson at other times. Writers in the Enquirer and other prints of the Judge-Roane school of politics show great anxiety to ward off the force of this new testimony to the indispensability of a National Bank as a fiscal agent.

Our business is not with the *consistency* of Mr. Jefferson's opinions on this subject at one time and at another; though (if we may be pardoned the intrusion here of an abstract sentiment) we would not give a fig for any politician that has passed fifty years of age without finding something in his youthful opinions to reconsider and change; and we know not why Mr. Jefferson should be denied the benefit of privilege which almost every other man in the world has found cause to claim and to exercise—the privilege of being "wiser to-day than we were yesterday."

We have stated a fact, on authority upon which entire reliance may be placed, viz: that when Mr. Madison's signature of the Bank Bill of 1830 was condemned in conversation in his presence, Mr. Jefferson with great emphasis vindicated Mr. Madison, and said *that the General Government must have a Bank so long as the States were suffered to have them.* for that *the General Government could not get along without one,*

We are now enabled to present evidence, of a nature to satisfy every reasonable mind, that Mr. Jefferson did three years at least *before* Mr. Madison's signature of the Bank bill, declare the constitutionality of a Bank of the U. States to be *a settled question*, by adjudication of Congress, the Judiciary, and the People, *to which he was willing to yield his own opinions on the subject.*

The writers of the subjoined letters are most respectable Virginians, resident in the adjoining county to that of Mr. Jefferson's residence. The writer of the first letter had filled many honorable stations, and was on intimate terms with the Sage of Monticello, as his statement shows. That he made the statement of Mr. Jefferson's opinion in the life time of that eminent man, shortly after the conversation to which he refers happened, and when the present parties might have contradicted it, is proved by the second of the subjoined letters. The high character of the writer of the first letter, who has long ceased to have any thing to do with public affairs, is, however, of itself, a sufficient guaranty of its veracity. The writer of the second letter is in the opposition to the present ruling party, has no inducement to favor its views, and gives his testimony, when called upon, purely out of regard to truth. The reader will perceive how powerfully this testimony is corroborated by Mr. Jefferson's subsequent vindication of Mr. Madison's signature to the Bank bill.

THE EVIDENCE.

Copies of two Letters, (signatures excepted)

——. (Louisa Co.,) Va June 19, 1841.

Dear Sir: Have you any recollection of my mentioning to you, many years since the purport of a conversation at Monticello, in my presence, between Mr. Jefferson and William A. Burwell, esq. on his return from the session of Congress at which the recharter of the first United States Bank had been rejected, in which Mr. Jefferson expressed the opinion that, had he been a member of Congress, he should have waived his constitutional scruples, and voted for the recharter, in consideration of the great expediency of the measure? I should be pleased to have your answer by return mail.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

——— ———.

——— ———, Louisa County, Va.

Extract from the answer to the above.

———, June 19 1841.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of to-day, and I reply that I distictly recollect hearing you state, upwards of twenty-five years ago, and that in the spring of the year 1811, in a conversation with William A. Burwell, a member of Congress from Virginia, Mr. Jefferson, in your presence, informed Mr. B. he considered the constitutionality of a Bank of the United States "*res adjudicata;*"—"a settled question" that it had been sanctioned by Congress, the President, and the Judiciary; and that he (Mr. J.) was willing to yield his opinions to the arbitrament of a majority of his countrymen.

The *names* of the writers of the above letter are withheld from the press, purely out of deference to the wish of one of them, whose age and retirement from the active scenes of life make him unwilling to have his name mixed up with the public discussions of the present day. The verified copies of these letters, are, however, in our hands and will be shown to any gentleman who desires to confirm his belief or remove his doubts concerning their authenticity.

Rates of Exchange.—The St. Louis Republican states that one mercantile house in that city, in the course of its business, had paid last year upwards of $16,000 on exchange. Every merchant south of the great commercial entrepot, has paid more or less—and the aggregate, if it could be ascertained, would be startling. *Who pays it!* as it is asked with great pertinency and point, by the St. Louis paper. Does the merchant? Yes, in the first instance; but he adds it to the cost of his goods, and it finally comes out of the consumers, comprising every man who buys a pound of sugar or a yard of cloth. This is the tax levied on the people by a deranged and unequal currency—and from which they can only be relieved by some system which will give us a uniform currency, and consequently equalize exchanges. Has any other ever been suggested, likely to produce this result? We address the inquiry to the sound common sense of the people; and if they will lay aside for a moment party predilections and long fostered prejudices, there can be no doubt as to the conclusion to which their judgments will conduct them. *Lynchburg Virginian.*

Loco Foco Jars.—As an evidence of the *brotherly* spirit which prevails among the Loco Foco members of the Editorial corps, we copy the following complimentary notice taken by Parson Fisk, of the Portsmouth Old Dominion, of his friend the editor of the Globe:

"Is the Washington Globe demented? —has the editor caught the hydrophobia? Else how are we to account for the uncalled for, injudicious attack of the editor of that paper upon the Message of President Tyler? If the editor disliked its recommendations, disagreed with its positions, he could at least have made some slight show of common courtesy upon the occasion; instead of which he thought it a proper and fitting occasion to give vent to all the spleen that has been accumulating since the Senate took away from that establishment the public printing. I know of nothing which has more greatly astonished me than the policy which has been pursued by the Globe in relation to this matter. If that editor is desirous of keeping the democratic party in a minority for the next ten years, he is taking an effectual course to produce this effect."

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, July 15.

It is hard to tell, as yet, what will be done at the present session of Congress in relation to a Bank of the United States. It will, however, be seen on reference to the proceedings of Congress, in another column, that appearances are rather favorable. It is pretty certain that Mr. Clay's bill will pass the Senate with slight amendments; and we should think, that with such a majority in the House as the Whigs have, there would be no difficulty in carrying through a measure so pressingly called for by the wants of the country.

It will also be seen, that the bill for distributing the proceeds of the sales of public lands and for granting pre-emption rights, has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 116 to 108. We intend publishing the bill as it passed the House in our next number. The following article on this subject is extracted from the National Intelligencer:

Washington, July 8.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

We feel that we have a right to congratulate our readers on the first step made by the House of Representatives in the business proper of the Extra Session, by the passage of the bill uniting the measures of a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of lands among the States, and of a general prospective right of pre-emption to settlers on the Public Lands. There are some defects, perhaps, in the details of the bill, which it may be in the power of the Senate to remedy. But, even with all its faults upon its head, we rejoice in its passage, as it establishes a principle (in our opinion) of vital importance. Its passage proves besides—what had become almost a matter of doubt among the People—that the House of Representatives has not lost all capacity of action; and *that* is something gained.

We consider this Land Bill as one of a series which are, or are not, to signalize this Session of Congress as one of the most important and most beneficial ever held. But, whether the residue of the series be matured or not, the passage of this bill alone would distinguish the present Congress in the Nation's history.

A number of Whigs, it will be seen, voted against this measure; all nine of the respected Representatives from Georgia, for example, who are opposed to it, independently of instructions to vote against it. Several other Whigs voted against it, generally because they deemed it premature, in the present state of the business before Congress. We should probably have deemed it premature, too, but for the conviction that the corresponding measures for revenue will pass into the statute book in company with it. But of such paramount importance do we consider the *settlement* of the land question, proposed by the bill, that we would have voted for it, upon its own merits, independently of any other measure whatever.

Yesterday, the House took up the bill for supplying the present wants of the Treasury, and went to work upon it as if it did not mean to take as much time to pass it as it took to pass the land bill.

The following account of the spirited celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence by our Gravelly-hill friends, was received after our last week's paper had gone to press; and we regret the necessity which has delayed its publication. We are glad to see that so much harmony and good feeling prevailed at the feast—that there was nothing of the bitterness of party feeling mingled with the patriotic sentiments put forth in their toasts. Indeed, if there be a spot in Orange on which the fire of liberty burns brightest, or where the vestal flame is cherished with a livelier zeal than others, that place is Gravelly-hill. And what though these proceedings were not published immediately after the celebration? They would loose none of their interest in being read years hence. But it was not our intention to eulogise either the toasts or their authors; but simply to apologise for not publishing the proceedings in the last number of the Recorder. Having done this, we will let them speak for themselves:

For the Recorder.

Agreeable to previous notice, a goodly number of citizens of the Hawfields assembled at the store of Samuel N. Tate, on Saturday, the 3d of July, for the purpose of drill muster and of celebrating the Anniversary of American Independence. After an hour's exercise in the field, under the command of Col. Thomas Jones, we had a short intermission, and the following persons were elected officers of the day, viz. Col. Thomas Jones, President; Col. William Shaw, Vice President; Major Paisley Nelson, Marshal; Captain James Squires, Assistant Marshal; and Wm. F. Jones, Secretary. The procession was formed by the Marshal in front of the store, and marched to the top of the hill, where we surrounded the table and partook of an excellent dinner. When the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drank:

1. The 4th of July, the day we celebrate—May it be a day of jubilee throughout the Union so long as patriotism dwells in the bosom of man, or the word patriotism is understood in any dialect.

2. Our officiating Chief Magistrate—He is an honor to his country, may his country be an honor to him.

3. The Governor of North Carolina—A true patriot and statesman.

4. The 27th Congress—May it prove a blessing to our country.

5. The twenty-six United States—Sovereign themselves and loyal to one another. [A song by Esq. Tate, Maj. Nelson, and Col. David Tate—The Chesapeak.]

6. The Occupant of the Hermitage—The Hero of Orleans and of his country's latest glory.

7. The College of North Carolina—May it be patronized with the zeal the framers of the constitution intended it should be.

8. The Arts and the Sciences—May they be cultivated to the honor of our country. [A song by the Secretary and Marshal—Paul Jones.]

9. The different Societies—May they cultivate sociability with one another.

10. Internal Improvement—A blessing to the world. [A song by Esq. Tate and Henderson Fowler—The Peacock and Hornet.]

11. Our Senators in Congress—They know the people's will and will do it.

12. The Law and the Constitution—Unbroken and we are safe.

13. The Fair Sex—Neither their pride or their beauty shall ever fall a prey to an invading foe. [A song by Maj. Nelson and others—The battle below Orleans.]

The company then dispersed in great harmony.

For the Recorder

At the annual meeting of the Cross Roads and Hawfields Temperance Society, held on the 3d of July, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the practice of treating by candidates for any office whatever, has the most demoralizing influence on the community, and should be discountenanced by all the friends of good order, the temperance reformation, and of morals; therefore,

Resolved, unanimously, That we do highly and entirely disapprove of the practice of candidates treating during their canvass for office.

Resolved, furthermore, That the corresponding Secretary of this society be, and he is hereby requested to corsespond with the Secretary of the State Temperance Society, and request him to correspond with the different societies throughout the state, in order that this important subject may be brought fairly before the next Legislature for deliberation and legislation; and especially the subject of men traversing the country with their jugs, vending without license by the small, ensnaring, corrupting, and debasing our unsuspecting youth.

Resolved, That the above be inserted in the Hillsborough Recorder.

GEO. W. WHITE, *Secretary*.

A man by the name of Tuter was committed to the jail of this county on Sunday last, on the charge of having murdered a Mr. James Roney.

In connection with this we will mention another occurrence of like nature, which we omitted at the time. A free negro by the name of Anderson Mayo, was committed to jail a short time since, on the charge of having murdered his wife. Her body was found a short distance from the house of her father, dreadfully mangled: suspicion fell upon Mayo, and after examination he was committed for trial.

Gen. Winfield Scott has been appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, General-in-Chief of the United States Army, in place of Gen. Macomb, deceased.

We have been favored by Mr. Rayner with a pamphlet copy of his excellent speech on the Abolition question; and would publish it in our columns, were it not that other matters, as we deem, of more immediate interest now press upon us.

THE SWAMP LANDS.

The State is likely to reap a speedy benefit from the operation of her experiment commenced two or three years ago, of reclaiming the swamp land of Hyde and other counties in the Eastern section.

From fifteen to twenty thousand acres will be ready to be brought into market in the course of three months. In fact the Board of Internal Improvements at its recent visit to examine the [illegible] drainage works, made sale of several hundred acres, at five dollars per acre, which sum it is supposed will be the minimum price. The cost of drainage cannot exceed one dollar and a quarter per acre, leaving the ballance as clear profit to the State. The quantity which it is expected to reclaim altogether is estimated at sixty thousand acres. The Board directed experiments to be made on a portion of the recovered land with various kinds of seeds, in order that the public may be enabled to judge of the capacity of the soil. *Wil. Chronicle.*

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

New York, July 4.

The Britannia steam-ship, at Boston yesterday, brings us Liverpool dates to the 19th ult., and 15 days later news from all parts of Europe. The accident that befel the Britannia off Nova Scotia, and there detained her, created a lively anxiety for her safety, which was, however, soon happily dispelled. Nothing has been heard of the President. There is nothing later from China and the East.

The principal item of political importance is the success of Sir Robert Peel's "no confidence" motion by one majority, thus:

For Sir R Peel's motion,	312
Against it	311

This result even was cheered, and Sir Robert threatened, upon the success of it, to introduce a motion to stop the supplies, unless the Ministry gave in. This was at half past three o'clock Saturday morning, when Lord John Russell remarked that he would take till Monday to consider what course the Ministry would advise the Queen to take. On Monday he intimated their intention to advise a dissolution of Parliament, when Sir Robert Peel agreed to make no effort to stop the supplies. Lord John also said the new Parliament should be assembled as soon as possible. The proposed committee for the Corn Laws is abandoned for the session, and an appeal is taken to the country. It was thought the dissolution would take place the 22d June.

The English journals are so engrossed in their own affairs, that they have nothing to say of McLeod or of American politics in general.

The cotton market at Liverpool had improved, but not much though. The state of trade in the manufacturing districts was such as not to create much hope of any steady advance. The tobacco market is dull. Pennsylvania 5 per cent. stocks sell at 72 to 74; Ohio sixes, 87 1-2 to 89; New York fives, 81; Maryland fives, 73 to 75; U. S. Bank shares £4.

The British Ministry expect to sustain themselves before the People. Lord John Russell stands for London. In his address to the People he says: "Her Majesty's Government wishes to lighten that kind of taxation which, while it yields nothing to the Exchequer, presses heavily upon the People."

There are a great many interesting items of English news. The Queen was not in good health. Some of the journals fix upon September as a period of renewed importance to her. Lord John Russell is to be married to Lady Fanny Elliott, and no mistake now. The venerable Earl of Fortescue is dead. Sir David Wilkie, the celebrated Painter, is also dead. Commodore Sir Charles Napier is the candidate for Mary le Bone, in the new Parliament. Astly's vast Amphitheatre has been burnt down, with all its contents; about thirty houses in the vicinity were destroyed or injured. Cockburn & Co. of London, a great house in the East India trade, have failed; also, Grant & Co. in Glasgow, whose liabilities are stated to be 180,000 pounds sterling. The Marquis of Normandy, it is said, is to succeed Lord Granville as British Ambassador at Paris. E. J. Stanley, it is also said, is to be Chief Secretary for Ireland. There had been some serious riots in Nottingham, which it was necessary to call the military out in order to suppress. An election was going on there.

The French are making progress in Africa. Their troops are generally successful against the Arabs. In France itself, there was nothing important going on. Marshal Soult had thereatened a resignation, but the Ministry gave in to his opinion upon an army measure, and he keeps his place. An Englishman in Boulogne, from London, had been arrested with "an infernal machine" in his possession, which had fifteen barrels so construced that all would go off at once.

A letter from Naples announce that the House of Rothschild has made a loan of 3,000,000 of ducats to that Government. The Messrs. Rothschild, it is also stated, have just loaned the Austrian Government 75,000,000 florins, about $30,000,000! This is a five per cent. loan at 103. The French Government also want a great loan. All the Governments, it seems, are borrowing, now-a days, as well as our own.

There have been riots among the workmen in Barcelona. New troubles in Syria are spoken of. In Crete there is also an insurrection.

The crops throughout Europe promised well In Egypt there is the greatest abundance. The world will hardly need our grain this year.

MM. de Beaumont and *our* de Tocqueville, who under the authority of the Government, had been sent "to study" Africa, have returned to France, and we shall soon have the benefit of their labors.

BANKRUPT LAW.

The Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President of the United [illegible] of N[illegible] bankrupt [illegible] ed by 2,000 p[illegible] read, and is in th[illegible]

To the House of Representa[illegible]

The accompanying memo[illegible] of the passage of a bankrupt la[illegible] by nearly three thousand of the in[illegible] tants of the city of New York, has been forwarded to me, attended by a request that I would submit it to the consideration of Congress. I cannot waive a compliance with a request urged upon me by so large and respectable a number of my fellow citizens. That a bankrupt law, carefully guarded against fraudulent practices, and embracing, as far as practicable, all classes of society—the failure to do which has heretofore constituted a prominent objection to the measure—would afford extensive relief, I do not doubt. The distress incident to the derangements of some years past has visited large numbers of our fellow citizens with hopeless insolvency, whose energies, both mental and physical, by reason of the load of debt, pressing upon them, are lost to the country. Whether Congress shall deem it proper to enter upon the consideration of this subject at its present extraordinary session, it will doubtless wisely determine. I have fulfilled my duty to the memorialists in submitting their petition to your consideration.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, June 30, 1841.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following message in writing was received from the President of the United States through John Tyler, jr., Esq. his private secretary:

Washington, July 1, 1841.

To the House of Representatives of the U. States:

I have the honor herewith to submit to the House of Representatives the copy of a letter addressed by myself to Mrs. Harrison, in compliance with the resolutions of Congress, and her reply thereto,

JOHN TYLER.

Washington City, June 13, 1841.

MY DEAR MADAM: The accompanying resolutions, adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, will convey to you an expression of the deep sympathy felt by the Representatives of the States, and of the People, in the sad bereavement which yourself and the country has sustained in the death of your illustrious husband. It may now be justly considered that the public archives constitute his enduring monument, on which are inscribed, in characters not to be effaced, the proudest evidences of public gratitude for services rendered, and of sorrow for his death. A great and united people shed their tears over the bier of a devoted patriot and distinguished benefactor.

In conveying to you, my dear madam, the proposed respect of the two Houses of Congress for your person and character, and their condolence on the late afflicting dispensation of Providence, permit me to mingle my feelings with theirs, and to tender you my fervent wishes for your health, happiness, and long life.

JOHN TYLER.

MRS. ANNA HARRISON.

North Bend, June 24, 1841.

DEAR SIR: I have received with sentiments of deep emotion the resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives, which you have done me the honor of forwarding, relative to the decease of my lamented husband.

I cannot sufficiently express the thanks I owe to the nation and its assembled Representatives, for their condolence, so feelingly expressed, of my individual calamity, and the national bereavement; but, mingling my tears with the sighs of the many patriots of the land, pray to Heaven for the enduring happiness and prosperity of our beloved country.

ANNA HARRISON.

JOHN TYLER, President U. States.

MURDER MOST FOUL!

One of the most horrible and diabolical Murders ever perpetrated in any community, was committed in this City, on Friday last, by a Shoemaker, named James Terry. His unoffending victim was a fine little boy, about twelve years of age, the son of Terry's present wife, by a former husband. With a stone, in broad day-light, he so battered the skull and mangled the head of the child, that he survived but a short time!

What adds to the horror of the deed, is the fact that, some three or four years ago, Terry murdered his first wife, under circumstances equally cruel and revolting. He was tried for his life, and acquitted by the Jury on the ground of *insanity*—a plea which we have observed, ingenious counsel always urge, when they have the management of a desperate case.

Terry is again a Prisoner, and again, we presume, a Jury willl pass upon his case. If he be really a madman, and made so by the act of God, he cannot be legally convicted of a crime which requires certain ingredients to constitute it. But society ought certainly to have some security against the diabolical propensities of such a fiend. He ought not to be turned loose, if acquitted, to perpetrate fresh enormities. This is one of the cases which illustrates, with trumpet tongued force, the salutary benefits of a Penitentiary. Sane or insane, Terry is a most skilful and ingenious workman. Within the walls of a Penitentiary, he would "do the state some service," while regular employment and abstemious diet might, in process of time, "minister to a mind diseased." When will our legislators perceive the wisdom and humanity of so reforming our criminal code? *Register.*

Case of McLeod.—The decision of the Supreme Court, says the New York American of Tuesday, in this case, will be given, it is supposed, within a few days after the commencement of the July term at Utica, on the first Monday of the month.

It is understood that all the members of the Court have prepared written opinions, though nothing of course can be known of their import. No order has been made to the Sheriff of this county, as was, through misinformation, stated in the Tribune some days ago, to have McLeod present at Utica.

Wheat Crop.—The Wheat crop (says the Richmond Whig,) throughout the James River country, has been greatly damaged by the rust. In some neighborhoods it was almost entirely destroyed. The crops that were the most luxuriant and promising have suffered most. This will be a serious affliction to the farmers, who have relied upon the wheat crop to liquidate arrearages against them.

General Jackson has had a severe attack of cramp cholic; but by the last accounts he was better, and was considered out of danger.

Vermont Whig State Convention.—We learn from Montpelier, that on Wednesday last the Whig State Convention nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—Charles Paine.

For Lt. Governor—Waitstill R. Ranney.

For Treasury—John Spaulding.

N. Y. Amer.

Obituary.

Died, at Concordia, Fayette county, Tennessee, on the 9th ult., Mr. JOHN G. FREELAND, in the 29th year of his age. Mr. Freeland was a native of this county; respected and esteemed by all who knew him; pious and exemplary in life, pleasant in death, rejoicing in hope of a glorious immortality. He has left a wife and an only son to lament their early bereavement. [COMMUNICATED.]

Died, in this county, on Tuesday the 6th instant, Mrs. AMELIA WOODS, in the 68th year of her age. The deceased was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in the faith of her Redeemer.

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, July 9.

Cotton,	8 a	11
Tobacco—Lugs,	4 00 a	4 75
Leaf,	6 75 a	9 00

Fayetteville, July 7.

Flour,	5 00 a	6 00
Salt—(sack,)	1 90 a	2 25
(bushel,)	75	
Cotton,	7½ a	10⅛
Beeswax,	25 a	26

Weekly Almanac.

JULY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.	
15 Thursday,	4 54	7 6	3 1 22	Full after.
16 Friday,	4 54	7 6	11 3 14	Last after.
17 Saturday,	4 55	7 5	18 8 57	New morn
18 Sunday,	4 56	7 4	25 3 5	First morn
19 Monday,	4 57	7 4		
20 Tuesday,	4 58	7 3		
21 Wednesday	4 59	7 2		

Moffat's Life Pills,

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS,

☞ A FRESH SUPPLY, ☜

Just Received and for Sale at this Office.

February 17. 60—

Jones Watson as [illegible] fice of Clerk of the Co[illegible] ange.

Boarding House.

THE subscriber has made an addition to his house, and is prepared to accommodate more boarders than he has before done. It is situated one mile and three quarters north of Hillsborough; and boys wishing to attend the school, will find it cheaper and better adapted to the prosecution of their studies, perhaps, than any other place. For further information inquire of Mr. W. J. Bingham.

A. C. MURDOCK.

July 13. 81—

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of July, 1841, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

B

James Monroe Bain
Elvis Bishop
David S. Blalock
Rev. Sidney D. Bumpass 2

C

Jessee Cole
Wm H Campbell
Master Hamet Craig

D

William Dortch
Bennett Denson
Miss Mary Dunegan
John C Douglass

F

Charles Freeland
Thomas J Fowler
Thomas Fawcett

H

William Haughton
Mrs. Nancy Hester

J

Demethia Johnston
Wm L Johnston
Alexander Justice 2
M S Johnston

K

Stephen Kirkland

L

Hardy Leonard 2
Mrs Ann Lockhart
Anderson Lucas or Joel Mitchel

M

Alex'r. Montgomery
Orford Monze
Hunter McCulloch 2

O

Maj. C J Orrell

R

George Rhodes
Mrs Sarah Ray
William R Ray
James H Ruffin
Delilah Roberts
James Raney
Harvey Rountree

S

Will's Sellers
Joseph B Stickney 2
Joseph A Smith
David Strayhorn
Thomas E Skinner
Robert Strange

T

Rebecca Tader
John L. Turrentine

W

Mrs Jane Wilson
Samuel Woods
James Watson
John H Webb.

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

July 6. 80—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and now a resident of Chapel Hill, proposes to give instruction to a few pupils, not exceeding fifteen. He will receive those who are desirous of being prepared for college; and also those, whose object it may be, merely to pursue the common branches of an English education.

The terms will be: For the former, $21 per Session; For the latter $18

The instruction shall be thorough; the teacher intending to be present with the pupils, three hours in the forenoon, and two hours in the afternoon; and to give constant attention to their improvement.

As to qualifications, the subscriber has testimonials from the Faculty.

The School will commence on the 1st of July.

W. W. HOOPER.

Chapel Hill, June 21 78—

☞ The Raleigh Register will insert the above four weeks.

Fairfield Academy.

THE Fall Session of this School, (six miles north west of Hillsborough,) will commence on the 12th of July and close on the 10th of December.

Board can be had in the neighborhood, at from $6 to $7 50 per month.

JAS. P. CLARK.

June 2. 75—

☞ The Raleigh Register and Standard will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1841.

William R. Smith v. *John Freeland and others.*

Petition to divide a tract of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Freeland, one of the defendants in this petition, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said John Freeland appear before the Jutices of this Court, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and files his answer, the petition will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to him.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 79—6w

1841
74
13

Notice.

I SHALL attend at the Court House in Hillsborough, on Friday the 16th of July, to take a list of the Taxes and Taxable Property for the Town of Hillsborough; and every person failing to give in his list is subject by law to pay double Tax.

LEMUEL LYNCH, J. P.

July 7. 80—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

...CHEAP!!
...now receiving from New York and ...iladelphia, a handsome assortment of
Spring and Summer GOODS,
which have been bought cheap, and will be sold cheap.

This purchase was not made by order, but by one of the subscribers; we therefore think we are able to show a stock that must please our friends and customers wishing to treat themselves to a Summer supply.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES.

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Black Lams,
Do. Drop Deis, } SUMMER CLOTHS.
Do. Erminets,
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Cadet Janes, Kentucky Janes,
Silk, Satin, Cashmere, } VESTINGS.
and Marseilles,
Printed Lawn, Jackonet and French Muslin,
Chaleys, plain and striped Gingham,
Figured, striped and plain Light Silks,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French, English and American Prints,
Plain and Chequered Muslin,
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Damask and Bird eye Diaper,
Irish and Brown Linens,
Brown Holland, and Linen Drillings,
Georgia Nankin, Cadet Cassimeres,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver Fur, Brush, Leghorn and Palm leaf HATS,
Gentlemen's Shoes, Boots, Pumps and Slippers,
Ladies' Black and Coloured Slippers,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

April 28 70 -

Piano Fortes, Guitars, Violins, Violin Strings, &c.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and acquaintances in Raleigh, and throughout North Carolina that they have now on hand a large assortment of NUNNS & CLARK'S Piano Fortes, which, for brilliancy of tone and unparalleled touch and durability, are not surpassed. They wish to say, that *they will not demand pay for any Piano sold until it is tried by the Purchaser*, for which they will allow any reasonable time. They have also Violins of a superior quality, from $1 50 up to $50; a large selection of superior Violin Strings, Guitar Strings; all kinds of Wind Instruments for Military Bands, as Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Trombones, Serpents and Bells, Superior Flutes and Flageolets, single and double; French Accordeons, of a pattern and tone never before seen here; Drums and Bass Drums, of all dimensions; an assortment of superior Guitars, together with the largest assortment of MUSIC ever before imported here.

The Subscribers will be glad to furnish Schools and others with Music, and being both Teachers of the Piano Forte, they hope to be enabled to select for their friends what is agreeable and pleasing, useful and improving. They respectfully solicit the favor and patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh, and throughout the State of North Carolina.

CHARLES BERG & CO.

Petersburg, Va. March 31, 73—

Piano Forte & Music STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they are now opening, at their Store on Sycamore street, a large assortment of Pianos, of superior quality, from the manufactory of Messrs NUNNS & CLARK, New York, which they submit to the examination of their friends and the public. They have also on hand the largest and best selection of American and European Music that has ever been exhibited here. Also, superior Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes and Drums—a large assortment of Roman, French and English Harps, Guitar and Violin Strings.

They will receive weekly from the Northern Cities, every new publication of Music, intending to keep at all times the largest and most complete assortment. And being both of us Teachers, and having some experience in selecting Music and Musical Instruments, we hope to be enabled to keep such an assortment as will be pleasing, agreeable and useful to those who will favor us with their patronage.

We beg leave to say also, that we shall be glad to allow purchasers of our Pianos to keep them *for a reasonable time* and try them, before paying for them, and we will take back any Piano paid for, if proved to be defective, even after 12 months trial. Any Piano sold in Town or its environs, will be kept in tune for 12 months gratis

CHARLES BERG & CO.

☞ Pianos tuned and let on hire.

Petersburg, April 1. 68—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—March Term, 1841.

William C Jackson v. *Lucinda Jackson.* } Petition for Divorce.

THE Defendant in this case being solemnly called and failing to appear, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that she cannot be found within this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder that unless the said Defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso.

JOS. C. NORWOOD, *C. S. C.*

Price adv. $7 00. 55 3m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they intend to withdraw from the Mercantile business; they would therefore request those indebted to them, to call and close their accounts by Cash or Note.

They would also avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing their sincere thanks for the very liberal support given them whilst in business.

☞ They have still on hand a good assortment of

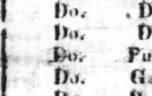
Dry Goods,

and other articles in their line, which they wish to dispose of for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

March 3. tf 62

NEW GOODS.



THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just receiving from the Northern Markets

A neat and well-selected Stock of SPRING GOODS,

bought entirely for cash, and will be sold exceedingly low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.

MEBANE & TURNER.

May 11. 73—

BOOTS, SHOES, &C. for the Spring and Summer.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the largest assortment of articles in his line of business, perhaps, ever before brought to this market; and as they have been entirely selected by the subscriber, with an eye to their neatness and durability he thinks he can give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. The articles have been purchased on very reasonable terms and will be sold cheap. He invites his friends to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. The following are comprised in his assortment, suitable for the Spring and Summer:

Gentlemen's Boots, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Shoes, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Do. third do.
Do. Pumps—various qualities.
Do. Gaiter Shoe ees.
Do. Pump Shoetees.
Do. Slippers.
Boys' Shoes—various qualities.
Do. Pumps and Slippers.
Ladies' Philadelphia black Kid Slippers.
Do. do. colored do.
Do Morocco Slippers—thick & thin soled.
Do. Seal-skin Shoes and Slippers.
Do. Leather Shoes and Shoetees.
Misses' Philadelphia Morocco Slips—thick and thin soled.
Do. Colored Slippers—various patterns and qualities.
Do. Morocco and Leather Shoetees.
Do. Low Shoes.
Children's Shoes, of almost every size and quality.

☞ In addition to the above, he has received from the North his materials for manufacturing; and, having first rate workmen in his employ, is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

The subscriber would respectfully return his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and promises that no pains will be spared in the future to give satisfaction.

WM. H. BROWN.

April 29 70—

FRESH FRUITS, Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR takes pleasure in announcing to the public that she has just received a fresh supply of Fruits, Confectionaries, &c., and is now able to furnish almost any thing that may be wanted in her line of business. They consist principally of the following articles:

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Currents and Dates.
Almonds, Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers.
Lemon Syrup and Lime Juice.
Preserved Ginger, Preserved Pine Apples, Preserved Cherries, Sardines.
A general assortment of Candies, Jujube Paste, excellent for colds.
Cologne, Bears Oil, French Pomatum, Balm of Columbia, a most approved article for the hair.
Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco, Matches.
A handsome assortment of Toys.
A few dozen of Corn Brooms, and a few Children's Carriages—sold very cheap.

April 29 70—

Wanted,

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEES-WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr & Co.

December 16. 52

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensitive action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened matter which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, reaches every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial

Moffat's Medical Manual;

designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm B Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22—

A New Volume—In Splendid Style.
July, 1841.

GRAHAM'S Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine.

THE great increase in the subscription list of this highly popular Magazine (the edition having more than doubled in less than six months,) induces the proprietor to commence a new volume with the July number. It will be issued in the most attractive style, with the first of a new series of RICH ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS, got up in a manner that shall surpass any used in any other American Magazine. In addition to the fact that we employ the talent of the very best American artists in the engraving of the plates for this work, it must be remembered that most of the subjects selected are ORIGINAL AMERICAN PICTURES, *which have never been before engraved*, and are consequently the newest that can be brought before the public.

HIGHLY COLORED FASHIONS.

It must be remembered, that the Fashion plates of this Magazine are the best in coloring and design that can be found in any work published in this country or in Europe. They are engraved and colored for this Magazine by the best artists that the country can produce, and are drawn *always* from the latest designs from Paris and London, and consequently may always be relied upon as the prevailing style in the United States for the month in which they are issued. We pay more for coloring than any other publication, and always have the *best*.

THE CONTRIBUTORS

In addition to the unusually fine array of original contributors which the Magazine has thus far boasted, arrangements have been made with a number more of the best writers of the day, so that spice and variety may be looked for in the literary department of the new Volume.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

This interesting feature of the Magazine shall still be preserved, as important to young sportsmen, and in fact to all, young or old, who delight in the sports of the rod and the gun. Articles in this department shall be from acknowledged pens, and of the very best authority.

NEW TYPE AND PAPER.—The volume will be opened with a new and beautiful type, cast expressly for the work, the mechanical execution shall be of surpassing neatness, and the printing shall be upon the finest white paper.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.

The choicest pieces of new and popular music for the Piano-forte and Guitar shall be selected for its pages, and two or more pages shall appear regularly each month. In this way subscribers in remote country towns, can always have the latest music at low rates, almost as soon as it is published

TERMS CASH.—The terms are $3 for a single subscription, and in no case will the price be abated, or *two copies* for $5 free of postage and discount, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE. No subscription received in any case without the money. This rule is imperious and will not be departed from. Address, post-paid,

GEORGE R. GRAHAM,
S. W. corner 3d and Chesnut streets,
Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers having received their Stock for the season, would respectfully invite their customers and the public to give them a call.

Their Stock consists of every variety of Goods common to this market, all of which they will dispose of on the most liberal terms. They are determined to make their prices conform to the times. They will make no false promises to decoy the confiding and unwary. Call and judge for yourselves.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

May 4 71—

Soda Water and Ice Cream.

MRS. VASSEUR takes pleasure in informing the public, that her SODA FOUNTAIN has been thoroughly repaired, and is now in operation. The Soda Water is of an excellent quality.

☞ She has also commenced making ICE CREAM; and persons can be supplied on each day in the week except Sunday and Monday.

May 19 71—

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of the nation to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the DEEP SEATED DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

For a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself, far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the large pills which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise or vomit.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of VEGETABLE MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. That the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which in time assumed through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH'S Office in Virginia, is 185 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sinclair, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Alcer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18 48—12m

GOELICK'S

Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hillsborough Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 41—6

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

Press for Sale.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the Wilmington Advertiser for sale

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Applications must be post paid.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 17 49—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent will be made to advertisers by the year.

Hillsborough FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this institution take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have procured the services of the Rev. M. A. CURTIS, as Superintendant; and the same Instructresses will be continued as heretofore.

The next session will commence on the 15th of July.

1st Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mythology, Botany, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Geology, Political Economy Dictation and Composition.

2d Class—Spelling, Reading Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Dictation and Composition.

3d Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, and Geography.

4th Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetical Tables

TERMS OF TUITION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

First Class,	$17 00
Second Class,	15 00
Third Class,	13 00
Fourth Class,	12 50
French,	15 00
Latin,	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	25 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
Needle work on Canvass,	5 00
Do. on Muslin,	3 00

JAMES S. SMITH,
CAD. JONES, Sr.,
WILLIAM CAIN,
HUGH WADDELL,
STEPHEN MOORE,
NATHAN HOOKER,
P. H. MANGUM. } TRUSTEES.

REFERENCES—To the Bishop and all the Episcopal Clergy of North Carolina.

June 19. 78—

☞ The Raleigh Register and Standard, Newbern Spectator and Lincolnton Telegraph will publish the above to the amount of five dollars each, and forward their accounts to this office.

Received this Day, and for Sale,

COFFEE, Sugar, Imperial and Hyson Teas, Mustard, Sal Aratus, Copperas, Indigo, Honey-dew Tobacco, Candles, Cotton Cards, best quality, Bed Cords, Plough lines, Window Glass, Powder, Shot, Nails, Ginger, Soap, Blacking, &c.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

June 18. 77—

Stray.

TAKEN up by John Hulett, living 14 miles north from Hillsborough, and entered on the stray book of Orange county on the 28th day of May, 1841, a sorrel HORSE, six years old, five feet eight inches and a quarter high, blind in one eye, his left hind foot white, some white hairs in his face, long tail, and hare footed all round. Valued at $30

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

June 23 78—

Stray.

TAKEN up by Zachariah Lyon, and entered on the stray book of Orange county on the 9th instant, a sorrel MULE, about four years old this spring, supposed to have been worked. Valued at $30.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

June 23. 78—

Corn! Corn! Corn!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.

J. S. SMITH.

January 19. 65—

WOOD LAND For Sale.

ABOUT Fifty Acres, adjoining the Town, north.

About Fifty Acres, half a mile from Town, north.

Apply to JAMES WEBB.

April 30. 69—

Just Received and for Sale,

DR. PETERS' Anti Bilious Pills.
Dr. Beckwith's Anti Dyspeptic Pills.
Dr. Phelps' Anti Bilious Tomato Pills.
Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges.
Dr. Sherman's Worm Lozenges.
Dr. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, for pains in back and breast.
Dr. R. S. Bernard's Cholera Syrup.
W. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment.
Harrison's Specific Ointment.

☞ Also, BACON, MEAL & FLOUR.

A. PARKS.

May 5. 71—

PRIVATE Boarding School.

THE subscriber will open a Boarding School for Boys, at his residence, Tusculum, within one mile and a half of Hillsborough, N. C. on the first Thursday in July next. His number of pupils will be limited. The course of instruction preparatory to an entrance into any of our Colleges. Instruction will be given in the French language, by a gentleman from France, of high qualifications. No additional charge will be made to the general price of tuition for such instruction, and every pupil will enjoy the benefit.

There will be but one vacation in the year, and that from the first of May to the first Thursday in July.

The charge for each pupil, for board and tuition, will be $150 per annum, paid semi annually, in advance.

Parents or Guardians, who may wish to place their sons or wards under his care, are requested to communicate their wishes to the subscriber by letter, as early as convenient directed to the

REV. JOHN WITHERSPOON,
Hillsborough, N. C

April 1. 66—

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8 16—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.